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*În conformitate cu Legea 480/2002, publicată în M.O.518/2002, Universitatea Bioterra București a înființat la Focșani, începând cu anul de învățământ 2002-2003, Facultatea de Management Agroturistic, care astăzi este acreditată de ARACIS prin adresa 496 din 11.02.2012.*

*Bioterra University Bucharest, a component of the foundation having the same name and set up due to some remarkable personalities of the didactic and scientific life in the field of the applied biology, proposed it self, among other desideratums, to assure a high level management in order to carry out the touristic, agrotouristic and human resources at the light and complex requirements of the market economy; it also wants to know and put into practice the proper legislation, having very good specialists who develop their activity in the local and central administration, particularly in state and public institutions, so that to allow the formation and adaptation of the person and generally of the person and generally of the communities too to the new cultural and socio - economic structures.*

*In accordance to the Law 480/2002 published in O.M. 518 / 2002, Bioterra University founded, beginning with the school year 2002 – 2003 the Agrotouristic Management Faculty Which today is accredited by ARACIS through the address 496/11.02.2012.*



## SIMPOZIONUL ȘTIINȚIFIC cu participare internațională

Dezvoltarea durabilă a agriculturii prin agroturism, protecția consumatorului  
și a mediului cu respectarea legislației naționale și internaționale  
18-20 octombrie 2012 - FOCȘANI

## PROGRAMUL ȘI REZUMATELE LUCRĂRILOR

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UNIVERSITATEA BIOTERRA BUCUREȘTI  
FACULTATEA DE MANAGEMENT AGROTURISTIC  
FOCȘANI - ROMÂNIA

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**ANTHONOMUS RUBI (HERBST, 1795) (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE) A NEW DANGEROUS PEST IN THE ECOLOGICAL CROPS OF STRAWBERRY IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS OF ROMANIA**

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Key words: control, Curculionidae, new pest

**Abstract:** In Romania mostly of 70% of strawberry ecological plantations were cultivated with specific commercial cultivars like Premial, Red Gauntlet, Dana and Elsanta. In the last years became to be cropped cultivars with increased resistance to various pest insects, specially in the first stages of vegetation period like Honeoye, Elsanta, Camorosa, Marmolada, Chandler, Darselect, Clery și Sonata. On the little individual farms with small surfaces the cultivars Senga Sengana, Marmolada, Elsinore should be the primary source of infestation with *Anthonomus rubi*.

A study of distribution, density and the degree of *Anthonomus rubi* was carried out in the period 2006-2007 in the Vidra and Comana localities, Giurgiu district in the southern part of Romania. The study and observations that was made showed that this species is increased in density in the new ecological plantations of strawberry from some individual farms. The strawberry blossom weevil is not a common pest of strawberry plantations in Romania but some cultivars cropped in ecological system became more sensitive to the weevil attack by increasing in density.

Observations and researches were carried out on 4 cultivars and showed that the degree of damage caused by *A. rubi* depends of cultivar morphological characteristics (small fruits) or phenophases (time of ripening and duration of budding and blossoming).

**AGRO-BIO-ECONOMY IN RELATION TO CAPITALIZATION OF RURAL TERRITORY IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE NECESSARY BIO-BASED TOURISM INTEGRATED PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

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**Abstract:** The authors have elaborated in previous work a new concept of agro-bio-economy that grows in this paper in relation to rural territorial capital recovery concept, smart integrated development and practice of human resources potential, ecological, agricultural, horticultural, forestry, cultural, travel and obviously financial and economic.

The long experience of the authors presents opportunities and challenges in the work bio impact on natural bioresources necessary to ensure a quality tourism, the use of expert systems can quantify the potential emerging rural territorial capital, as exemplified by models of good governance eco-innovation.

All these new concepts, phrases and paradigms underlying integrated protection of consumers and the environment through the application of national and international legislation on fundamental rights and shared cultural and natural heritage of humanity, globalization biodiversity in agroecosystems.

**Keywords:** Agrifood bioeconomy, rural territorial capital, biodiversity, agro-eco-systems, expert system, bio-based tourism, natural bioresources, eco-innovation, good governance, natural heritage

**THE LASTING DEVELOPMENT OF AGRITOURISM, A BOND FOR SAVING THE IDENTITY AND TRADITIONS OF VRANCEA COUNTY**

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**Abstract:** This study has as main objective the identification of the most important aspects that tended to the success of Vrancea county agri-tourism, regarding the historical, natural, anthropical, traditional, religious and monachal resources and also of the social-cultural life features emerged in continuous development.

Due to the events of the last four decades, the agritourism has become a bond for the young generations hereditary transmission of the national identity and its traditions.  
Key Words: agri-tourism, anthropical, traditional, religious and monachal resources.

**THE RESCUE AND MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE ANIMALS TO INCREASE THE VALUE OF TERRITORY AND TO IMPROVE THE TOURISM IN FLORENCE PROVINCE.**

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**Abstract:** From the end of II World War to now, the environmental transformation radically modified the wildlife animal patrimony of our Region. These changes are partially responsible of injuries and difficulties which affect wildlife animals in our Region.

Also if, from the 1960s, in Italy were born many animal rescue and rehabilitation centres, to recover injured and troubled wild animals, but, at present, they have many problems to work for lack of funds and management problems (often run by volunteers and non-technical personnel), and some have to close and stop their activity.

The rescue centres could be more efficient and effective if, in each territory, the wildlife cure and safeguard would be considered from a preventive point of view, by a correct silvicultural and wildlife management. Therefore considers the present wildlife animal patrimony and promotes a correct and not consumerist hunting management.

Analysing the 2011 data from the Provincial Police, we concluded that it is compulsory to organize an animal rescue and rehoming centre in the Florence province territory. Our proposal is to realize this centre on the Azienda Agricola di Montepaldi S.r.l., of the University of Florence, sited in the San Casciano municipality, utilizing the part of the farm dedicated, in the past, to rear Pheasant, Grey partridge, Partridge, Fallow deer and Red deer.

The recovery of wildlife would be played not only in technique but would be also a way to amplify the educational value that this structure could represent. In fact, the performance of emergency management and recovery activities may be followed both by several trainees in the field of science, both from the public with adequate adaptation educational. This activity could also improve the tourism of the San Casciano area, attracting many visitors.

#### EVALUATION OF THE ABRUZZESE SHEPHERD DOG ON HERDS DEFENCE AGAINST PREDATORS IN TUSCANY

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**Abstract:** Due to the gradual increase in number of wolves in Tuscany, occurred in the last years, damages to livestock sector have remarkably increased. In order to lessen the problems caused by this predator species, and to make them sustainable both from an ecologic and an economic point of view, the Inter-provincial Breeders Association of

Firenze-Prato (A.P.A) and the Centre for Wolf Research and Documentation (C.S.D.L) carried out an interesting project in the Florence province.

The interventions implemented included informative actions, and both realization of electric fences (by financing and technical support) and adoption of puppies of Abruzzese shepherd dog from specific lines selected, in Abruzzo Region, for this specific aim.

The aim of this work was to assess the applicative effectiveness of this dog breed, by the study and the analysis of flock-defending behaviour against predators. That has been possible by means of direct meetings with breeders and their dogs, and questionnaires.

Questionnaires have been divided into three main sections, concerning: attention, reliability and security, the three main characteristics of a good flock-defending dog. In addition to these, other characteristics were considered, like flock behaviour towards dogs, and dogs management regarding diet, bitch heats and litters.

So, it was possible to rate the examine parameters in a synthetic and objective way, by answers provided by shepherds, their assessmenaires about these three aspects, and finally by an expert's overall rating, based on questionnaires and field results.

The results were very good, in fact, all shepherds were very satisfied by their dogs' work: predations, common in the past, disappeared, and furthermore each of them recommended this prevention technique to other shepherds.

#### THE ROLE OF QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN RURAL TOURISM

„Quality is never an accident, is always the result of intelligent effort” .  
 John Ruskin

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**Abstract:** The tourism as a social and economic phenomenon is essential in achieving the major objectives of EU regional development, management of natural and cultural heritage with emphasis on preservation of European identities. Rural areas deserve particular attention because of the opportunities offered by tourism for economic activities diversification. Accelerated renewal of technological base of society, formation of knowledge economy, condition the human activity reforming. These phenomena lead to a new way of life for many people. In concentrated form, the essence of these global trends is the increased socialization and humanization of social and economic relations, change the principles of human place and role, transforming the intellect into a decisive factor of social progress with direct effects on human behaviors. The transformation processes had a contribution for changes in individual requirements on time allocations for themselves, leading to its transformation into "homo turisticus", with aspirations and desires to know the rural symbolism and Romanian national soul. So the Romanian village becomes a genuine tourism product, offering an exceptional and deep natural and spiritual richness. Making a quality rural tourism can contribute to sustainable development of the Romanian village through conservation and development of natural and cultural elements, and this can be achieved only through a harmonization of quality concepts and form of an effective quality management.

**Key Words:** management, social and economic phenomenon, accelerated renewal of technological base of society, homo turisticus.

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**Abstract:** In a world where food-related illnesses have reached alarming levels, leading to cardiovascular and proliferative diseases, poisoning and food allergies, obesity and diabetes, the international community, through its specialized agencies - FAO and WHO – has established a series of objective to ensure food and nutrition security. Among these, the most important are: deep analysis and biological studies on the nutritional value of food, criteria and evaluation methods for improving food quality, and for preventing diseases related to poor diet, and risk assessment to prevent illness caused by food.

In this respect, it is necessary more than ever to develop a food education program in our country because without a conscious control of food is the danger of a deep nutritional imbalance.

**Key Words:** food education program, nutritional imbalance, nutritional security.

#### **EVALUATION OF THE SUSTAINABILITY OF DAIRY GOAT SYSTEMS IN TUSCANY**

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**Abstract:** The sustainability of animal production systems should be understood as a complex concept, multidisciplinary, dynamic and temporal, and has been recommended by FAO to detect the most relevant properties and the tendency of changes of these systems. Studies have emphasized the reduction in the number of sustainability indicators and the importance of using other indicators rather than technical and economic ones. Another important point is to integrate these indicators into a single index, which is capable of reflecting the evolution of the system and its sustainability. The production of goat milk in Tuscany is based on the use of natural pastures and has been stimulated by the value of cheese, however, there is no tradition of production as in other European countries and these systems have been developed and deployed to other marginally productive systems and agrotourism. The objective of this study is to evaluate some aspects of sustainable production of goat milk in Tuscany, taking into account indicators such as: socioeconomic, animal welfare, human development, participation in cooperatives, the presence or no certification, and conservation of natural resources and environmental conservation in order to integrate all of them into a global sustainably index (Sg).

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